Excursions.

EXCURSION with the ANNUAL REGATTA of the YACHT CLUB. THURSDAY Jane 2. The well-known steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt P. H. Hall, will leave foot of Berelayet, New York, at 101 a.m. Tickets 61.

THE fine new steamboat NAUSHON, now having her litter work nearly completed, will be ready to semmence running early in June. Arrangements for EXCURSONS why he made for the heat with or without the barges BALTIMORE JEFFERSON, UEDAR BILL and WASHINOTON, by applying on board the heat at the foot of Harrison-str, or to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wallet.

Ocean Steamers, &t.

U. S. MAIL steamship VANDERBILT, for River, via Southampton, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, precisely at north SATURDAY, Joine 4, with Passengers, Malls and Specie for Europe. Several excellent rouns yet discharged. D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Rowling Green, New York. The steamship ARIEL will sail June 18.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite dearnship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Shenck, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 4 o'clock, many free Pier No. 4 North River. Through theket given to Montecomery, Gelmehns, Atlanta, Abany and Macon. Sills of Lading Proceedings on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MTTCHILL & SON. No. 13 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite Line of Paskets, comprising in part the following ships viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT. EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEN, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOAN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHOENIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.

WAKING, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for

The sub-ribers are also agents for THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,

for all c, which they grant Certificates on liberal terms.

REMITANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & Co. also continue to issue Drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Sectiand and Wales.

Circulars, with fall particulars, may be had on application (i by letter, inclose persens stamp) to TAPSCOTT & Co.

Send or call for circulars.

No. 50 Southest, New York.

TAPSCOTT, SMITH & Co. Liverpool.

THE GLASGOW and NEW-YORK STEAM-SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful Steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows: EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, GLASGOW, Thomson, WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock

RATES OF PASSAGE from New-York, Philadelphis or Boston to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry: First-class, \$75: Steerage, found with an abundance of cooked pro-risions, \$50. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Eroadway. THE NEW LINE for CALIFORNIA.

THE NEW LINE for CALIFORNAL.

The favorite Steamain NORTHERN LIGHT, Cept. Tinking angle, will leave from Flor No. 3 North River, Friday, June 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., commenting, via Feanans Railroad, with Steamain Guncle Sam.

Apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Sowiling Green.

D. B. ALLEN, Agent. N. B.—All persons are ferbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

the above ships or owners.

STEAM to IRELAND, DIRECT, for \$30.—The
Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Co.'s
spiendid and powerful steamships are intended to sail:
From Belfast and Cork-VIGO, 4th and 6th of May.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, 1st and 3d of June.

calling at Halifax and St. Jones, a.

Cork.

For fielght or passage, apply to
JOHN McKFE, No. 103 Victoria et., Belfart.
C. W. D. SEYMOUR & Co., Cork,

see in Phindelphia and New York at the Company's offices, No.
196 Walnut-et., Philadelphia, and No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WM. INMAN, Agent, Nos. 62 and 63 Tower Buildings, Liver.

Further sailings will appear in future advertisements. GREAT REDUCTION.—THE VANDER-

TEANSHIPS, L. Capt. Lefevre, ARIEL, Capt. Jones, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Seabury, NORTH STAR, will form a PORTRIGHTLY line between New-York, Southampton and Raver, ander mail contract, leaving this side cach alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday,

FROM REW-YORK
FOR SOUTHAMFFOR
AND HAVRE
Satorday, June 19.
Saturday, July 2.
Wednesday, July 20.
Saturday, July 30.
Wednesday, Aug. 31.
Saturday, July 30.
Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Saturday, July 30.
Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Saturday, Aug. 30.
Wednesday, Aug. 31. VANDERBILT DCEAN QUEEN...

\$50. Per Ariel-First Cabin, \$80; Second Cabin, \$50. Per Ocean Quien-First Cabin, \$190 and \$80; Second Cab-CERTIFICATES Issued of passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

TOTICE .- In future, the Steamers of this Line NOTICE.—In fitting, the Steamers of this Line will call at CORK, Ireland, to land and receive letters and Liverycolt, calling at CORK, and via Liverycol to LONDON, GLASGOW, and all the principal towns to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, at greatly reduced rates.—The LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK and PHILADELPRIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S spendid Glyde-built from screw steamships are intended to sail as follows:

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company,
JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, Agent.
In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.

In Liverpool, to Wall Note N. Beauty Control of the Control of the

Steamboats and Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN—By steamers ELM CITY and TRAVELER, from Peck-slip at 3 p. m. and 11 p. m., arriving in time for the morning trains.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and TROY.—
Steamer METAMORA, TURSDAY, THURSDAY and
BATURDAY, from foot of Jay st., at 7 a. m.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER.—The appendid and superior steamer METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, leaves New-York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 weeks p. m., and the EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Braylon, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 weeks p. m., from Pier No. N. R.

Hereafter, no rooms will be regarded as

i. R. lereafter, no rooms will be regarded as secured to any appli-t until the same shall have been paid for. reight to Beston is forwarded through with great dispatch by Repress Freight Train.
WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.—
Connecting at Kew-Hampton with the Delayars, Lacksanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lekigh Valley Relived.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 16, 1809.—
Leave New-York for festion and infermediate places from Piet
No. 2 North River, at 74 a. m., 11:1/a. m., and 4 p. m., for Samertille by above trains, and at 50:1/b. m., and 4 p. m., for SamerThe above trains connect at 1 heabeth with trains on the North Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from the load of Courts and the A. 7146 a. in, and F m., and a find 6 p. m.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lockswams, and Western Railcould will leave at 74 a. in, only. For Leinich Velley Railroad at
74 a. m. and Jildha. in. JOHN O. SZERNS. Superintendent.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIA STONING-

TON. for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Indust Routethe shortest and most direct, carrying the Eastern Moll.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Josh Stone, and
C. VANDERBLIT. Capt. D. R. Storris, in connection with the
TONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE and BOSTON AND
PROVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above
enterry-place, at 5 o'clock ye. m., and Stonington at 5:59 p. m., or
the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at 5:59 p. m.
The C. VANDERBULT, from New-York, Monday Wednesday
The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Turnday, Thurtay and Saturday; from Stockington, Monday, Wednesday
The plyMouthi ROCK, from New-York, Turnday, Thurtay and Saturday; from Stockington, Monday, Wednesday and

sengers proceed from Stoutaston per rational to Providence feature, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said places in adopt of those by other routes, and in sample time for all the marriang lines, connecting much and east. Peacempter after it remain on bound the attenues, eating a light's resistable, touchfus if desired, and leave Stouteness in the 7 rain, connecting at Providence with the 11 a. m. train for

pre-master accompanies the atcamer and train through For pussion, betthe, state-towns or frelebt, apply on board the sammer, or at the Freight Office, Pier No. 2 No. th River, or at the office, No. 10 Sattery-place.

TEDSON RIVER RAILROAD .- From May IIDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Say 9, 1859, TRAINS will lowe Chamberses. Station at 15 Express Trains, 6 and 11 a. m., and 5 p. m. For Hadid-a and for Sing Sing, 10 a. m., and 4 and 10:30 p. m.; if waghteep sie, 1:15 and 3:20 p. m.; for Tarrytown, 2:16 m.; d. waghteep sie, 1:15 and 3:20 p. m.; for Tarrytown, 2:16 m.; d. waghteep sie, 1:15 and 3:20 p. m.; for Tarrytown, 2:16 m.; d. waghteep sie, 1:16 m.; for Tarrytown, 2:16 m.; d. waghteep sie, 1:16 m.; for Tarrytown, 2:16 m.; d. waghteep sie, 1:16 m.; for Tarrytown, 2:16 m.; d. waghteep sie, 2:16 m.; d. waght

TREIGHT and TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE and the WEST and SOUTH-WEST.—The
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, and its fully develuped connecting lines, offer a most desirable and direct route
between New York and all the chies and towns in the great
West and South-West. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest
quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers (first-class and
comifront) telested through, with helf baggage, with hest, speed
and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New York
and the West can wist Weshington City. Resudding blockets
and the West can wist Weshington City. Resudding blockets
and the work of the control of the class of the control of th

ds road.
w. York office, No. 229 Breadway, corner of Barelay, oppo-keer House.
C. W. PERVEIL,
Agent B. and O. route.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jone 1, 1839, Trains will leave Scales, Station, New-York, as follows:

and after WEDNESDAY. Jone 1, 1839, Trains will leave at Station, New-York, as follows:

2:45 a. m., For Williamsbridge.

2:35 a. m., For Williamsbridge.

11:39 a. m., For Williamsbridge.

11:39 a. m., For White Plains.

2:35 p. m., For White Plains.

5:35 p. m., For White Plains.

6:35 p. m., For White Plains.

6:35 p. m., For White Plains.

6:35 p. m., For White Plains.

6:30 a. m., From White Plains.

9:30 a. m., From Williamsbridge.

1:30 a. m., Mail Train from Albany.

1:30 p. m., From Williamsbridge.

5:30 p. m., From Williamsbridge.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1889, and until further notice, orger Trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows,

nd principal intermediate Stations.
MAIL TRAIN at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 30 p. m., from foot of Har-dacast, via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown,

de, Chacinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., CHARLES MORAN, President.

EW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-A EW-JERGEY KAILKOAD-FOT PHILA14 DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 7, 9 and II
a m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare \$3. Through Tackets soid for Claminusti and the West, and for Weshington, New-Orleans and the
Booth, i.e., and through language checked to Washington in 7 a
mad 6 p. m. trains.
No baggage will be received for any trains unless delivered and
sbecked fifteen minutes in solvance of the time of leaving.

becked affect minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

1859. —THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL equal to any in the country.

THEEE THROUGH

FASSENGER TRAINS

BETWEEN PHILABELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH, connecting direct at Philadelpha with through trains from Boton, New-York and all points east, and in the Union depot at Pittsborth with through trains for Cincinnatt, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cheago, Burlington, St. Paul's, Indianapelia, Louisville, New Orleans, and all intermediate points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minuscata, Micaouri, Karass and Neuraska—thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other rottle.

express and Fast Liners run through to Pittsburgh without

call Rail) are good on either of the above trains.

BOAT TICKETS from Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Storington line.

Passengers from Washington City have two delly trains from Baltimore, connecting at Harrisburg for all points West—leaving Baltimore at — a. m. and — p. m.

Passengers from Submry, Williamsport, Elades, Boffalo, Nisgara Falls, and intermediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 a. m. and — p. m.

Passengers for Submry, Williamsport, Elades, Boffalo, Nisgara Falls, and intermediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 a. m. and 11:56 a. m. go directly through.

Tickets Westward may be obtained at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston or Baltimore; and Tickets Eastward at any of the important Railroad offices in the West; also, on loard any of the regular Line of Steamers on the West; also, on loard any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Missiscippl or Otho Rivers.

FARE ALWAYS AN OWN AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY FITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Chesgo makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE

GREAT NOATH-WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the avoing public and the traveling public.

By this route, Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, or Baltimore, to any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kenneky, Indiana, Illinois, Wiscomin, Liones, or Missouri, kenneky, Polana, Illinois, Wiscomin, Miscomin, Kannas, Arkanasa and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandnaky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers intrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

ither of them on thembeet to the gaster then ton-tion.

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

BAGRAW & KOONS, No. 20 North-st., Baltimore.

MAGRAW & KOONS, No. 20 North-st., Baltimore.

LEECH & Co., No. 24 Kilbr-st., Bostom.

LEECH & Co. No. 54 Kilbr-st., Bostom.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agont, Philadelphia.

For through tickets apply at the office, No. 2 Actor House.

J. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

R. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent, Abrona. Pa.

NEW-YORK and FLUSHING RAILROAD-The Cars leave Flashing at 8:30, 7:55, and 10 a. m., and 2:30, 4:45 and 6:40 p. m., connecting with the steamer MATTANO for New-York at Hunter's Point. The MATTANO will leave Fulton Market Silp at 9 a. m., 1, and 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 p. m., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point for Finshing. Fare 28 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. 1839. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1839.
Commencing May 23, 1859.
Passenger Scaling in New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner of 7th-st. and 4th-st. Entrance on 7th-st. and 4th-st. Entrance on 7th-st. TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Harden, 7, 8 a.m. (a.), 12:45, 3:15 (e.), 3:59 and 4:45 p. m. For Bridgers, 7, 8 a.m. (e.), 12:45, 5:15 (e.), 3:59, and 4:45 p. m. For Militerd, Stratford, Fairfield, Sauthport and Westport, 7 a.m., 12:14, 5:16 (e.), 15:16, 16:16, 16:16, 16:10 p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 8 a.m.; 12:13, 3:16 (e.), 15:16, 16:16, 16:10 p. m. For Darien and Greenwich, 7, 9 a.m.; 12:45, 5:50, 6:50 p. m. For Darien and Greenwich, 7, 9 a.m.; 12:45, 5:50, 5:50 p. m. For Litt, 5:50, 6:50 p. m. For Port Chester and Intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a.m.; 12:45, 5:50, 5:50 p. m. For Norwalk, 16:50 p. m. For Connection Stations, 7, 9 a.m.; 12:45, 5:50 p. m. (e.) For Hartford and Springlie di, 8 a.m. (e.), 5:10 p. m. (e.) For Connection River Railmond to Monthreal 8 a.m. (e.), and 5:15 p. m. (e.) to Northerspring. For New-Plance, New-London and Somination Railmond at 8 a.m. and 3:15 p. m. For Connection Railmond to Northerspring. For New-Plance, New-London and Somination Railmond at 8 a.m. (e.) and 12:15 p. m. For Connection Railmond, 8 a.m. (e.) and 12:15 p. m. For Connection Stational, 8 a.m. (e.), and 12:15 p. m. For Hartford, 8 a.m., 9:15 s.m. and 3:15 p. m. For Danishman Railmond, 8 a.m., 9:15 s.m. and 8:15 p. m. For Danishman Railmond, 8 a.m., 9:15 s.m. and 8:15 p. m. For Danishman Railmond, 8 a.m., 9:15 s.m. seed Railmond, 7 a.m., 5:69 p. m.

p m. For Denbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7.5 a. m., Scill p m. For Denbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7.5 a. m., Scill p ma-JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

Water Enre.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE this is the property of the pr Mrs. C. L. SMALLEY, M. D. ('ate associate with Dr. Trali), Resident Physicism.

DR. TRALL'S WATER-CURE is located but one door from St. John's Park, et No. 15 Laignest. Good BUARD can be obtained from \$5 to \$7 per used. Buard with treatment, from \$7 to \$10 \$9 per used. B. T. TRALL, M. D., and D. A. GORTON, M. D., Physicians.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER CURE 1 and GYMNASIUM, No. 110 Bloocker-st., New-York. President without board. Transfert and permanent Boarders

"SARATOGA WATER-CURE"-Now in orof der for the reception of guests. Great improvements have been made. N. BEDORTHA, M. D., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. WATER-CURE HOME, No. & Howers, New-Haven, Conn.

No. 36 Howers, New-Haven, Cons.
J. P. PHILLIPS, M. D.,
Mrs. E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D.,
Physicians.

Aledical.

DRUGS, &c.-WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, No. Il Gold st. near Maiden-lane, New-York, offers to LETAILERS AND MANUFACTURERS to assurtment of reliable DRUGS, Ac., on reasonable terms.

CONSIGNMENTS of MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., tie
point of to the best advantage, or brought to public notice.

32 HEALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

The Grasfesberg Company's

Marshatu's Upraint Carnoticos

hacertain cure for al female monthly irreplatine, weakness, numers, alceration, inflammation, winter, failing, and other local demanement of the uterine crysts.

Price \$1.50 per bottle; five bottles for \$6. It can be safely sent by Express.

AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESENSAING
THIS IN NAME AND LARKE, HAS BEEN PLT IN CARCULATION.
Address Joshus F Beidog, M. D., Sey and Community
Physician, Grasfeadery Co., No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all person having claims against REBECCA RAY, into of the Givy of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vanchers thereof, it the subscribers, at the office of Robert Gillen, esq., No. 9 Nassa-creet, in the City of New York, on or before the inst day of N

mh26 law6mTu* HENRY HARRISON | Zuscuture. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vauchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 71 Wallett, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of November next — Dated New-York, 10th day of May, 1859, may 17 law@mTu — GEORGE H. HUST, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons ving claims against PETER VAN ARSDALE, have of the City New York, physician, deceased, to present the same, with unkers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of C. W. Van oorlie, Attorney at Law, No. 50 Nassuest, in the City of New-ork, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-ick, to New York (March 1859).

York, the 7th day of March, 1859.
WH.OFLMENA VAN ARSDALE, Administrate's.
mis lawbuTu* N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CANTON, late of the City of New York, widow, decrared, to present the same, with vouchers therefore, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers etc., in the City of New York, on or be fore the twenty-eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of April, 1830, ap26 lawden Tu.

DAVID S. BROWNE, Executor.

IN SUPREME COURT, City and County of New N SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—BANQUE GENERALE SUISSE W. ARTHUR R. SIMS and WILLIAM R. SIMS.—To the Decidants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was fided in the sifice of the City and County of New-York on the 25d day of April 1839, at the City Itali in said sity, and to serve a capy of your answer to the said county in the subscriber, at his office, No. 122 Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the survice of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such certice; and if you fall to answer the ead complaint within the time aforesed, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen bondred and thirty-eight dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of November, 1836, beside the costs of this action.—Detoid April 25, 1858.

his action.—Dated April 23, 1819. FREDERICK KAPP, Plaintiff's Attorney, a26 law6wTu* No. 122 Broadway. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, matios is hereby liven to all persons having claims against MARY LINDSAY, late of the Chy of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, thereof, to the mbscriber, at the office of Robert Gillen, eeq., No. 29 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November, 1802.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1826.

MILLIAM FRAZER, Admin'r with the will assexed.

ArtS Law6mTu

of that day, to show cause why an assignment should not be used of said inscirents estate, and he be discharged from his lebts.

BURTON & COULT, Atty's for Positioner, my24 lewifewTu No. 168 Broadway, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of The County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAL, late of the City of New-York, carpenter, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 93 Orchard st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of February, 1859.

EMELINE LEAL, SARAH M. LEAL, f15 law6m7a*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert B. Dawson, e.g., Surgate of the County of Kings, notice is heroby given, according to law to all persons having claims against EDWARD KELLOGG, late of the City of Brooklyn, decreased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Edward R. Kellogz. No. 50 Beaverest., in the City of New York, on on before the 4th day of June next.—Dated Nov. 28, 1856.

ENTHER F. KELLOGG.
ENTHER F. KELLOGG.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all possons having claims against CLOTILDA SMITH, late of the Chy
of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with
vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, rosm Ne. 6, No
20 Nessawatrect, in the Clity of New-York, on or before the first
day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May,
1859.

M351-law6mTu HENRY A. MOTT

Executors.

thirteen cents, with interest from the validacy of Averence 1997, by Ill law6wTn. FIELDA SLUVTER, Phintids' Altorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonshy of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park of phoc, between 196th and 110th streets and the 5th and 6th averances, in the city of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "Au Act to siter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereone a public Pines, and to authorize the taking of the same, passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—breity give no-like to the owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tousanents, herediffaments and premises bereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supretee Court of the State of New-York, at a special born of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesdays, the Sch day of July, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as seen thereafter as Commel can be heard, for the appelument of three Commissioners of Appendix in the above entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the accuration becomes as its between lines autherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical ments and premises as its between his suitherly like or silical deviced which the self Board of Commissioners of the C teres in an act entitled "An Act relative to improvements tereshing the laying out of arrests and made in the City of Nor-York, and for other purposer," passed April 5, 1807.—Dated May 1918.9. RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, my45th6 and to said Board of Commissioners.

A SLAVE PASSOR FOR WRITE PROPLE.—On Lyan-reek, Giles County, Tenn., there is a Hardshell Bap-st Church, supported by a number of wealthy countist Church, supported by a number of wealthy com-numicants of that "persuasion," who for several years past have had for their regular paster a negro man, black as the ace of spades, named George—known as black as the ace of spades, named George—known as "Bentley's Old George," and belonging to the estate of one Matthew Bentley, deceased. George is said to be a most excellent man and a good preacher. Sometime ago, he had a noted public discussion, lasting four days, with a white preacher, on the sadject of Baptism, from which the white man is said to have come off of any difference! "second best." The Church wants to buy George, but he is unwilling to be sold out of his master's family, and is withal a regular Southern Pro-Slavery person. George is the "preacher in charge" of a large congregation, nearly all of whom are slaveholders, and who pay him a salary of \$700 or \$700 for his pastoral services.

[Tenn. Quid Nunc.]

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE .- In one of the ships which ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—In one of the ships which returned recently t. New Bedford, there came a man who had been wheiting for one years. He was formerly a minister, but taking to the intomesting cup, be fell from grace, left the ministry, his wife and family, and went, his friends knew not where. It dissipations he had wasted the hard carned wages of nice years sea-faring life, and arrived here wretched and desting. tute. Some temperates friends clothed him descutly and made efforts to reform him, as we hope with suc-cess. A few days ago he received a letter from his son in Connectical section of a second of the second in Connecticut, saving that his the family had long sup-posed him dead, and that his wife had married again. The poor man has started for Connecticut, but what will be the ending of this chapter of life remains to be

Van der Werff's picture of a Holy Family, estimated at \$10,000, recently stoken by a Frenchman and his wife from the Amsterdam Museum, has been recovered in a London shop.

New-York Daily Tribune.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN AND THE HAMMONIA. By the steamship Hungarian, whose arrival at Quesec on Monday morning we have already announced by telegraph, and the steamship Hammonia, which left Hamburg on May 15 and Southampton on May 18, at

neen, and arrived at this port at 3 o'clock on Menday morning, we have one day's later news from Europe. It is unimportant. There is no fighting yet, and markets continue with a tendency to fall on cotton and rise on brendstoffs, but with slight change. Napoleon remained at Alessandria busied with his

generals in laying strategical plans.

The Piedmontese cavalry had fallen in with a detachment of Austrian hussars and made some pris onere.

Austria has recognized the neutrality of the States

of the Church. The Bridge of Stella had been threatened by the Austrians, who have workmen assembled there and

at other points on the Po. The waters of the Po had risen. Women and children of the country were compelled

by the Austrians to labor at the works. Several Sardinian Mayors who refused to comply with the Austrian demand for contributions had been arrested.

by the French squadron, in the Straits of Messino. Rains were falling incessantly, which accounts for the inactivity of the troops. Some of the Austrian

works were damaged. The French squadron was before Venice on the 16th Rose, May 16, 1859 .- On the 11th inst., the Tuscan Consul at Account hauled down his flag. On the 19th, the French and Sardinin Consuls protested to the Delegate against the continuance of fortification, and threatened to demand their passports. At midnight the Delegate was still speaking with the Austrian General. On the 12th, the Austrians were at work levelling a casine, although the state of siege had been raised.

France has not yet recognized the contrality of

Naples. Rome is tranquil.

The Nord states that the Russian Government has given orders for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th corps d'armée to be placed immediately on a war footing. with the whole of the artillery and cavalry belonging to each. The reserves are to be called, and all oldiers on furlough to rejoin their colors, to be ready to march within three months.

The Austrian Lleyds had stopped running all their

The Bank of Hamburg had lowered its rate of discount from 42 1 P cent to 324 P cent. ANGRY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From The London Morning Advertise. From The London Morning Advertiser.

We are enabled to state that a very angry correspondence is just now going on between the French and English Governments, relative to the permission gravited by our Government to Austrian vessels to take shelter under our guns at Malta.

The French Government energetically complain of this, as showing an undue friendship for Austria, inasmuch as French vessels, having no fear of Austrian ships do not seek or require the same protection.

ships, do not seek or require the same protection.

The Monitar publishes the following address of

ARMY OF ITALY, FOFTH CORPS D'ARMER: Soldiers of the Fifth Corps of the Army of Raly: The Emperor calls me to the honor of commanding you. Many of you are my old countailes of Alma and Intermann. of you are my old countaies of Alma and Inkermann. As in the Crimea, and as in Africa, you will sustain your glorious reputation. Discipline, courcourage, tenacity—such are the military virtues which you will once more display to Europe, which is attentively watching for the great events in preparation. The country which was the cradle of ancient civilizations and of modern renaissance is about to owe its liberty to you; you will deliver that country forever from its oppressors—from those eternal enemies of France whose name is associated in our history with all our struggles and all our victories. The reception which the Italian people give to their liberators bears witness to the justice of the cause which the Emperor defends. Vice i Empereur! Vice la France! Vice l'Indépendance Italianne!

The Prince commanding in chief the Fifth Corps of the Army of Italy, NAPOLEON (JEROME).

at the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers intrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

Merchants and Shippers intrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

Mysil-lawsin/Tu HENRY A SHOPE.

Mysil-lawsin/Tu Henry Lawsin to the Present to the Court correspondent, who accompany to the present to the Walkship of the End of the First The Gale Austrian army, gives a concise marrative of the expension of the President which have taken place since its first invalidation of the Sendant structure.

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Mysil-lawsin/Tu Henry Lawsin to the First The of the First End of the First The Gale Aust

adversaries, marched, and foraged with all the experience of a veteran army. It remains to be proved whether these qualities are accompanied by that vigor and endurance which will enable them to held their ground against a force of Freach and Pielamottese which, perhaps, may soon considerably outnumber them.

All accounts agree that the incessant rains, the rising of the rivers, and the flooding of the low grounds have been more serious obstacles to the Austrians than the defensive dispositions of the Sardinian Generals. For a fortnight the troops of Gen. Gyulai seem to have roved where they pleased, from the spurs of the Alps to the plains south of the Po, and herdly an attempt was made to step them. Even the artificial inundations which can be produced in the low grounds were not recorted to, and only the powers of nature stemmed the tide of invasion. But the Austrians, though affecting treat indignation at the three days' delay imposed on great indignation at the three days' delay imposed on them by 6 phomatic interference, may think themselves fortunate in having escaped the consequences of a march on Turin. They would probably have missed eapthring the Saminian army, which would either have sought shelter under Alessandria and Genos, or fallen back to the most western limits of the kingdom, and they would have been taken in the rear by the French from Alessandria, while the state of the country would have prevented a retreat. The mere distinction of

have prevented a fetreat. It as here unimities of espiting and plundering a capital city would have been dearly purchased by such dangers as these.

This great army, ever which the Emperor Francis Jeseth himself is shortly to take the supreme command, which is directed by the most distinguished generals of the Empire, and which is filled with officers takes from the noble houses of Germany, is now that the property of the prop takes from the roble homes of Gennany, is now deathy to be material against the democratic lavies which own the rule of the Empror Louis Napokon. Febrian vigor and ambidion are to be pitted against aisterately polic. Schwartenberge and Stadios will occurately problem to children of the people who have passed their lives in burnels and ecchannel, or in the camps of Airica. The campaign will have an manual interest for currely and to account of the temper of Airica. The campaign will have an attributed many of the innit winch may diminish the substitute of the innit winch may diminish the substitute of the Airica. We then so one signal distributes and the substitute of the Airica. We then so one signal distributes and the substitute of the Airica will be come signal distributed only after the Airica will be compared to the campaign of the camps of Airica. The campaign will have an antibot in any of the innit winch may diminish the substitute of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered on the substitute of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered on the substitute of the Airica will be considered on the substitute of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the Airica will be considered to excellent metarical, and requirement of the campaign of the airica will be considered to excellent m

operations than the course of the Tielno. The Austrians seem to expect an attack on their left, far the intest intelligence represents them as hard at work in the neighborhood of Stratella, on the right bank of the neighborhood of Stradella, on the right bank of the Fo, a little below the confluence of the Ticino. In this direction the first blow will probably be struck. The only other matter of importance which has taken place in Italy within the last few days is the neglect of a British Post-Captain to salute the flag of the Revolutionary Government of Tuscany when he repaired to Leghorn for the protection of British subjects. A party is this country will, no doubt, be disposed to make a great grievance of this "philo-Austrian" cotdunt—more particularly as it was approved, if not directed, by the Government. For our own part, we believe the course taken by Lori Malmosbury to be consistent with the law of nations, and, in fact, the only one open to a Government with a just bury to be consistent with the law of nations, and, in fact, the only one open to a Government with a just regard to its own digitity and the rights of its neighbors. The Government of Queen Victoria has diplomatic relations with the Grand Ducal Government, and a Minister is actually accredited to the Ceurt of Florence. That Government has been overthrown by a military revolution, instigated beyond a doubt by foreign agency: the Sovereign and his family have been obliged to quit the country, and an anomalous double Government has been established, the civil administration being conducted by certain parties in Florence, while the King of Sarsimia—a belligerent in the present war—has taken on himself the military command of the Duchy, and incorporated lits any with his own. In such a case, we would ask, Where is the Government with which we hold anny with his own. In such a case, we would ask, Where is the Government with which we hold relational is it in Victors, whither the Grand Doke has retired, or is it in Victor Zmannel's Camp, or is it in Florence! This is a question which the British Government might well ask; and they were consequently right in directing the "Conqueror" to abstain from any acknowledgment of the revolution. The Grand Duke has bethe British Government might well ask; and they were consequently right in directing the "Conqueror" to abstain from any acknowledgment of the revolution. The Grard Duke is still Grand Duke; he has not been deposed, he has not abdicated, he is still Sovereign. The Government established in Tuscany does not pretend to be an independent Government; it acknowledges that the present state of things is only an interreguous, and neither the French Emperor, nor the King of Sardinia, northe new Tuscan authorities, have as yet ventured to say that the reign of the legistimate ruler has terminated. It was consequently the bounden duty of our government to do nothing which could be hereafter construed into a recognition of such a fact. When the presence of a British ship of war was thought necessary the Conqueror was dispatched to protect or receive on board British subjects, without in any way interfering in Tuscan affairs. To salute the flag of an Administration confessedly temporary, formed against the will of the Sovereign to whom our Minister is accredited, and for the purpose of making war on a State with which we are at peace, would be an evert act which might embarrass our fature action. But to refrain from saluting the new flag merely mears that our Government keeps itself entirely aloof from the political dissensions of lialy, and waits till either the Grand Duke is restored, or the sovereign authority palienated from him byfais abdication or the stipulations of treaties. The precedents of the last two French Revolutions do not apply in this case. In 1830 Charles X. appointed the Duke of Orleans Lieutenant of the kingdom, and then abdicated, and the existing authorities, the nation being in profound peace, called the Duke to the vacant throne. This new overeign formally notified his accession to the British Government, and he was recognized by Lord Aberdeen without an hour's delay. So in 1858 Louis Philippe abdicated, and after a period of an archy a Republic was established, which remained unquestioned in Europ cannot expect it to recognize any Government but that with which it hitherto had relations.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT GENOA. Correspondence of The London Times.

GENOA, May 13.

Correspondence of the London runes.

Genoa, May 13.

The opera Ione (of which the very effective libration is founded on Bulwer's novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii") began as usual at 8, to a crowded but sadly inattentive house, the theater itself brilliantly lighted and decorated with the French and Sardinian tricolors. Soon after 9, and just before the ballet began, a general "hush" running through the pit warned us of his Majesty's approach, and in a few minutes he appeared, and came forward at once to the front of the bex, turning slightly pale, it seemed to me, showing thus an emotion, which, if indeed it existed, can hardly have been caused by any doubt of his reception, after what had passed during the day. At all events the huzzas at the Arsenal fade out of my mind when I think of the tremendous electrical shout that ran through the theater, not given in regular time and for a definite

theater, not given in regular time and for a definite object, as is in our way in England, but each voice givtheater, not given in regular time and for a definite object, as is in our way in England, but each voice giving out its separate cry of "Vivel Empereur!" "Viva l'Halia!" or "Viva l'Alleanza!" and then cheering its own sentiment with "Evviva, Evviva! repeated indefinitely. Every person in the theater stood up, the ladies, three and four to the bex, coming forward and waving their handkerchiefs, while the men behind them clapped their hands and cheered, compelling the Emperor to come forward three times to receive their applause before the ballet was allowed to proceed. Napoleon sat in the center of the box, which is not, like the Royal box at Her Majesty's Theater, merely distinguished by its size, but is admirably fitted to display its occupants, occupying the center of the second ter of boxe, and bulging forward in a semicircle in the house, supported on marble pillars which form the entrance to the pit, so that I had every opportunity of examiring him carefully. On His Majesty's left were the Prince de Carignan, Regent of the kingdom, and Count Cavour; on his right, Prince Napoleon and the French Minister, De la Tourd'Auvergne; the Royal personages only sitting,

opened and read sans joyen, and again, on meeting the Emperor, instead of being honored with permission to salute the Imperial hand, Napoleon III. kissed him on both cheeks, calling him "Mon cher Cavour!" Emperor, insection in the control of the cheeks, calling him "Mon cher Corons!"

I did not see the Royal party leave the theater, which they did at the end of the ballet, but here the exit was too repid to allow of the display of much enthusiasm. I met them, however, on their way, about 161 o clock in the streets, spendally illuminated along their whole course, and was much struck by the effect when the dull roar that preceded them burst into a shout like thunder, as they swept round the corner of the Via Nuovissina past me into the Piazza Annunziata, preceded and followed by splendidly mounted Gendarmeri, and disappeared, leaving comparative silence where they had been.

The town was glorious, indeed, last night; never has it worn such a gala dress since the marriage of the then Duke of Savoy in 1842. The streets one blaze of dags and light, with golden gariands surrounding the favorie watchwords of Italian liberty, were througed with Genoese citizens and French soldiers, a well-behaved, intelligent, admiring crows; while the churches seemed pinnacles of fire, talsed in honor of their deity by worshipers of the sun; but there are those who will never forget Genoa, always beautiful, never more so than as

orget Genca, always beautiful, never more so than as t was seen from the sea last night. They will remem-ber the ampatheater of star-like houses rising silently from the sea, the strangely impressive sense of quiet and repuse after the noisy streets and theater, the Carignano Church and the Lanterna on the extreme right and left, landmarks of the domain of light—the right and left, innumeries of the domain or hight—the cathedral in the center rising its bright front above its neighbors—the sea, smooth as glass, hardly breaking the lines of bright sparks and many colored lamps which it reflected; the clouds above, a grand foil to the shining city, all the darker for a gathering thunder-storm, which every now and then, by a single flash of lightning, seemed to show man that his utmost efforts are but a new initiation of rature. Heavy rais is

THE FEELING IN HOLLAND .- The following is an extract from a private letter, addressed to a gentleman of this city, from Holland, dated May 6, 1859: "There is nothing talked of here now except the war. The investments in Austrian funds in this little kingdom exceed 700,000,000 guiders (\$780,000,000.) The tumbling down in the price has been, of course, very great; and notwithstanding the phlegmatic temperament of the people there have been several suicides in Amsterdam and other places within the last week in consequence. Sympathy runs with the Italians, but interest with the Austrians."

the French Government, it is understood for Toulon, Algeria, Genoa, and Caglisti.

SINGING THE MARSEILLAISE IN PARIS,-The Paris correspondent of The Boston Traveler, in speaking of the exciting events of the departure of the French

of the exciting events of the departure of the French Emperor from Paris, relates the following incident:

"I saw a whole regiment pass unfer the wiedows of the Tuileries, where Louis Napoleon and his Court were standing, and as they recled along the crowded street, shouted La Marseillaise—that war song, that Ranz des Vaches of liberty, which makes freemen home-sick. How the sergens de cille ran from every corner to science the melitorological rascals! Didn't they bawl furiously! But you should have seen the efficers drive back the police, bidding them, in the imperative voice of camps, "Let them alone. They "have a right to sing anything they please!" The din of arms hath even drowned the voice of the law. Louder, louder they sang La Marseillaise, the band playing it with inexpressible spirit. The next regiment heard the old acquaintance, and struck up its fellow—Mourie Pour la Patrice—the famous song of the Giroudies. The Imperial song—Partant Pour la Syrie—was heard nowhere; court 'floating islated is too unsubstantial a food for this crisis. Every soldier feels he is engaged in a context whose end and whose combatants no one can foresee."

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Albany, from an American resident

in Syria, dated "BETROUT, April 22, 1839. "Betrout, April 22, 1858.

"We have just finished with another case showing how much justice there is to be had from the Tarks. The law of the Tanzimat takes away the power of the hastinado from the local Governors. The Governor of Cava, near Tive, makes a demand for money from the Protestants of that place, after having given them a receipt in full for all taxes and duties for the current year. Upon their s-king to know upon what grounds the demand was made, he replied by ordering them all to be beaten. Four were caught; the rest fied. The four who were caught were most cruelly mauled and pounded in his presence. Upon their complaining to the Mushir (court) at Beyrout, the Governor is called; bis own servants are allowed to testify against the Protestants; though they contradict themselves and each other in their statements, their testimony is received; the man confesses to having ordered the beating, and instead of redress, one of the Protestants is thrown into prison, and the Governor goes about his business, having bribed the whole set of efficials to shut their eyes to one of the plainest cases that ever came before a tribunal While these poor men were here, a Papal Greek in their village enters one of their houses, picks a quarrel with the wife and then kicks her in the side, so as to cause abottlon in a few hours. No one is present but women, and the day of the plainest case that ever came before a tribunal while the wife and then kicks her in the side, so as to cause abottlon in a few hours. No one is present but women, and the day of the the wife and then kicks her in the side, so as to cause abortion in a few hours. No one is present but women, and no satisfaction can be had, because, forscoth, the testimony of women cannot be received in these Turkisk cours. The case of the Jaffa outrage still remains unadjusted. The Turks at Constantinople have decided that the four men in prison here shall be sent to the galleys—that 5,000 pinsters (\$200) shall be paid to the Dixon family for damages—the punishment at the galleys to be after the slave who is still at large shall have been caught, and have his trial!

The business on the London Stock Exchange on the 7th was limited, and the tone of the market was less firm. Covous closed at 91/9/91. Applications for discount were light, hough the demand for money on the Stock Exchange was rather now active.

more active.

MANCHESTER.—Thesday was a quiet day. Prices underwent a considerable decline, and the tendency was still downward. The principal buyers kept out of the merket.

The sales of COTTON at Liverpool on Tuesday were 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for export. The market closed heavy, and in buyers favor, but scarcely id. lower. The late import came into the market slowly; it shows a large portion soft and dusty.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—There was a good attendance at market te-day (Toesday), and a moderate business at 3d. advance for Wheat; 4d. 25d. advance for Flour, and 6d. 3d. advance for Corn.

LONDON, Tuesday—Tea inactive; Congou 1/2. SUGAR slow, but unchanged. Coffree unchanged. Rice inproved, and in some cases. 3d. higher; about 20,000 begs had changed hands, Africana, 9(620). Provisions inactive and drooping. Salffere unchanged. Plo 1809, 40). The firm, Strafts, 21.29. Spellers in request at £19 10/1, other metals inactive. Indico-Public sales of Guatemais went of heavy, and prices declined 4d 290. P. D. Woot.—Males more spitied, but no improvement in rates. Linserd Oil, steady at 29/. Spring Territy Time, 4d/6740. Tallow flat at 55/3 for T. Y. C.

The Liverpool Circulars quote Cotton 1 lower, and

The Liverpool Circulars quote Cotton 1 lower, and the sales of Tuesday only 3,000 bales. There was some talk of short time at Manchester. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Frorm 2 2 3 d. higher. Whites 22 3d. higher, and Cons 3d. higher.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

South Brooklyn,-A few days since we called attention to the neglected condition of that portion of South Brooklyn known as Red Hook. There was a feeble attempt at reform for a few days; two live poright, Prince Napoleon and the French Minister, De la Tourd'Auvergne; the Royal personages only sitting, while the Syndic of Genoa stood behind their chairs. Once, in defiance of all etiquette, a tone cried, "Viva Cavour!" and a lew cheers hailed the popular name, but the Count gave a little start and shrink at the sound, and his friends in the Royal box seemed to "chaff" him on the subject. Your readers may perhaps be interested in two little incidents I can give as facts which go far to show the high esteem in which Cavour is held by crowned heads and rulers, who treat him as their equal. On his way to receive the Eu peror at the Mole, the Count, although sitting next to the Prince de Carignan, Regent of the realm during the way, overcome, I suppose, with fatigue and heat, licemen were seen at one time at Van Brunt ets pocks; the tenant-house offal, which is of course deto the Prince of Carlinan, Rev. of the Mar. overcome, I suppose, with fatigue and heat, actually full asiecp, and had to be awakened to receive a telegram from the Sardinian headquarters, which he posited in that place in the sfreet nearest the door, is more potent in perfame than ever, quite overpowering the purgent guano in the Atlantic Dock storehouses; the sidewalks are more than ever varigated with breaks and pitfalls, rendering them almost impassable at night; the children and the hoge are saucier and dirtier than ever; and except gas and water, there is hardly a sign of Christian civilization in the whole Twelfth Ward. Fortunately the waters of the bay, which neither man's capidit; nor neglect can make unhealthy, flow almost around this abandoned peninsula, sweeping of much of its foulness, otherwise the point would be uninhabitable. Instead of the thriving appearance which should characterize a place so admirably situated for cleanliness and good order, it is the fag end of a forgotter ereation-s ruined town gone to seed, a dilapidated, out-of-the-way, forsaken, forgotten, benighted district of sin and misery, good for nothing under heaven but to give "the largest intirely Dimmyeratic vote in the whole city, sure." Will the Brooklyn authorities send an exploring expedition to rescue the Alderman of the Twelith from the swamps and pitfalls of Red Hock Point? He is, no doubt, zealously trying to reform all these evils; but either he has fal some street-trap, or the patchouly of Frankincenses. Row has "ta'en his prisoned soul and apped it is

Elysium." By all means let him be rescued.